Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL. VIII. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1808. [No. 2103.

Sales at Vendue.

Every Tuesday and Friday
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

WANTED

A middle aged woman, capable of managing a house. To one of good character liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 9.

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

PROFILES,
CUT AND FRAMED;
AND
PROFILE LIKENESS's
DONE IN GOLD LEAF ON GLASS;

NEXT door to Mr. I. Roberts's Store on King-Street, nearly opposite the Indian Queen Tavern.

January 18. dtf.

TEN PIPES
Choice Cognac Brandy,
8 hhds. West-India Rum,
10 qr. casks *L. P.* Teneriffe Wine,
16 casks Rice,
195 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,
For Sale by
Catlett and Fisk.

November 19. d

RAILS WANTED.

The Subscriber wishes to purchase about two thousand Chesnut or Oak RAILS, to be delivered at his farm on Cameron.

J. H. HOOE,

Jan. 15. 2aw.

TO RENT,
And possession given on the 14th of November next,
The three story Brick House
On the corner of King and Columbia-streets, now occupied by Mr. *John Roberts*——For terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALE, living next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20. dtf

JAMES SANDERSON,
Offers for sale very low,
25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
5 pipes Cogniac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton
And as usual
A general assortment of the best Wines Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

BRYAN HAMPSON
HAS FOR SALE,
WINES.
10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum
1 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
TEAS.
10 chests young hyson
10 do hyson skin
5 do. imperial
100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre
A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.
At all times he has the first quality flour for family use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on liberal terms.

I want to Hire,

A NEGRO MAN and a BOY, by the month or until the first of next January.

R. T. HOOE.

Feb. 15. d.

GREEN COFFEE.
5000 lb. best Green COFFEE
FOR SALE BY
James Sanderson.

Feb. 13

FOR SALE,
A Negro Woman, a complete House Servant.
Apply to
The Printer.

December 22. d

Fishing-Shore to Rent.

I will rent my *Fishing-Shore*, at the mouth of Dogue-Creek, for the next season, or longer if desired.

Bushrod Washington.

Mount-Vernon Jan. 15. 2aw6w

COTTON AND SUGAR.

Just received and for sale on moderate terms,
20 bales Upland Georgia COTTON, and 20 barrels brown SUGAR, both of a superior quality.

A. Newton.

February 9. d

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the estate of *James Lawson*, on account of purchases made at Occaquon, under a decree of the federal court, are hereby informed that their bonds are in possession of the subscriber and that he is authorised to receive payments.

Thomas Swann.

February 13. 2aw4w

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. *Nicholls*, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

ALSO, TO RENT,
The House lately occupied by Mrs. *Fitzgerald*, situate on Water-street, having every convenience to accommodate a genteel family. Immediate possession may be had.—Apply as above.

January 12. 6m

MR. GENERIS
Has the pleasure to inform his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has commenced his *Practising Balls*, and will continue them as heretofore.

Mr. GENERIS begs the parents who have children to be instructed, will please to send them as soon as possible, so as to give them an opportunity of improving sufficiently, as he intends to have an *Exhibition* at the conclusion of his school for their amusement which will serve to create ambition.

November 12. eo

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the estate of Col. Thomas Blackburn, deceased, repectfully requests those who have claims against the estate, to lodge them properly authenticated, in the hands of Robert I. Taylor, of Alexandria, or John H. Peyton, of Dumfries, attorney at law, who will forward them immediately to the subscriber.

Those persons indebted to the deceased, will please make payment to either the above mentioned gentlemen, or

T. Blackburn.

Rippon Lodge, Jan. 8. eotf

For Sale,

A VALUABLE *MERCHANT MILL*, containing two pair of Stones and the necessary machinery for manufacturing flour; also a Mill for grinding corn and rye, and a Saw Mill, all in complete order. This property is very convenient to Alexandria, and situated in a most excellent neighborhood for wheat and for retailing goods. For the amount of the purchase, wet and dry goods would be taken for a considerable part or perhaps all, or some Alexandria property would be taken for a part. For further particulars inquire of the PRINTER.

February 10. d

In Common Council,
FEBRUARY 10, 1808.

Ordered, That the following persons be appointed commissioners for superintending the elections to be held in the different wards of the town on Tuesday the first day of March next, for the purpose of electing members of the common council for the ensuing year—viz.

John Hunter, *Wm. Harper*, *John Muncaster*, } For the 1st ward.
Andrew Flemming, *Robert Anderson*, *Bernard Bryan*, } For the 2d ward.
Abraham Faw, *William Rhodes*, *William Newton*, } For the 3d ward.
James Lawrason, *John Johnston*, *Ferd. Marsteller* } For the 4th ward.

The election for the first war to be held at John Lomax's tavern on Prince street, for the second ward at the Council Chamber, for the third ward at John Hodgkin's tavern on King street, and for the fourth ward at Mr. Mc Knight's house on St. Asaph street, opposite Mr. John Janney's.

Test.

Jas. M. M'Rae, C. C.

February 12 dtM

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the superior court of Chancery for the Richmond district, in a suit therein depending, wherein George Fitzhugh is plaintiff, and John D. Orr and Ferdinando Fairfax are defendants, the subscribers or any two of them who may be present, will on the last Monday in February 1808 before the front door of the court house of Prince William county, sell at public auction for ready money, a

Tract of LAND,
Containing about 1115 *Acres.*

Lying in the county of Prince William. A particular description of which may be seen by reference to a deed from George Fitzhugh, to John D. Orr, dated 17th December 1798, recorded in Prince William county court.

Wm. A. G. Dade,
John Lawson,
Benj. Botts. } *Com'rs.*

Feb. 8. dts.

Lemmons by the box,
Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,
And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,
Mould Candles in small boxes, of superior quality,
Window Glass in boxes,
For Sale, by
Robert T. Hooe & Co.

January 30. eotf

Just Received,
Per the Schooner Jane, Captain Crocker, from Boston, and for sale by the subscriber,
8 puncheons Jamaica Spirits
6 barrels first quality Cheese
10 do. mens stout shoes
100 sides Soal Leather of extra nice quality
30 boxes dry Cod-Fish.

☞ Said Schooner Jane returns to BOSTON. For freight or passage apply to

John G. Ladd.

December 31. d

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE,
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX-STREETS,
HAS RECEIVED,
6000 lb. Goshen Cheese 1st quality,
1½ ton assorted Patent Shot,
30 half chests & boxes
TEAS,
Imperial,
Young Hyson, &
Hyson-skin,
5 pipes choice Cognac Brandy,
40 blls. Rye Whiskey,
15 cases old Medoc Claret superior quality,
70 lb. Nutmegs,
50 dozen London Mustard,
5 casks London refined Salt-petre,
15 casks chewing Tobacco small twist,
80 boxes Soap,
25 do. mould and dipp'd Candles,
45 kegs yellow ground Ginger,
30 boxes Havanna Segars,
5 cwt. Zante Currants,
Raisins in boxes and casks,
Pearl and hulled Barley,
A small quantity basket salt.

Which with a very general assortment of Wines, Liquors and Groceries, he will sell low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.

Nov 16

Public Sale.

ON SATURDAY NEXT,
At 12 o'clock, will be sold, at the dwelling of the late Thomas Wighane, West End, for cash,
1 HORSE,
1 CART,
3 HOGS,
And a quantity of MANURE.

P. G. Marsteller.

February 25. dts

NOTICE.

THE public is cautioned against receiving a note given by me to one *Garner*, for the amount of 120 dollars. This note has got into the hands of one *Robert Hall*, who was inconsiderate enough to take it, without enquiring of me or any one whether it would be paid.—The said note was obtained by such scandalous fraud and villainy, that I never will consent to pay it on any account.

L. Sawyer.

February 25. 2t

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,
A NEGRO BOY,

From 16 to 20 years of age—none need apply but such as can be well recommended. Apply to

JOHN CADSBY.

Feb. 24. d

☞ FISH.

THE subscriber will engage to supply from one to two millions of *HERRIAGS* during the coming season, at six shillings per thousand—at his landing four miles below Alexandria.

William Foote.

February 22. 2aw

TO RENT,

A convenient two story *Dwelling House* and *Store*, situate on the corner of King and Pitt-streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay. Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or
Robert I. Taylor.

January 12. 2aw

Land for Sale at Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Sale at a credit of 1 2 and 3 years, on Tuesday 22d day of March next, upon the premises, the following tract of LAND; to wit

One Tract containing 374 acres, laying in Fairfax county upon the Ox road, adjoining the lands of Edward Washington and about 2½ miles from the town of Occoquan. This Tract is all in wood, lies level and is well watered, and at least one half is valuable meadow land.

ALSO,

An undivided moiety of a tract in the county of Prince William, containing 130 acres, whereon George Mills now lives, immdeiately upon the river and 2 miles above the town of Occoquan, will be sold the following day being the 23d day of March.

ALSO,
One other tract on the following day, being the 24th day of March,

Containing about 200 acres.—This land is under cultivation, lies well, is well watered and is under rent from year to year, at 1500 wt. tobacco per year. It lies adjoining the Lands of Wm. Grant in Prince William county, in a good neighbourhood, about 18 miles from the town of Occoquan, and 15 from Dumfries. The purchaser can not have possession of this tract before the 1st of Jan. 1809.

ALSO,
Will be sold the following day on the premises, being the 25th day of March,

One other Tract of Land containing 200 acres, immediately at Bland's ford upon Occoquan river, and 15 miles above the town of Occoquan, this land is well improved has good buildings calculated for a tavern, store and distillery, with convenient out-houses.

Indisputable titles will be given the purchaser, to each of these tracts, on the first payment being made, the purchasers giving a trust deed on all the premises to secure the payment of the other two thirds.

N. Ellicott.

Occoquan, Fe'. 10, [15] dts.

Printing in all its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, *February* 22.

Mr. *Quincy* presented a petition of John Derby and S. G. Derby of Salem and John Prince, jun. of Boston, praying that they may be authorised to dispatch a vessel in ballast, under such restrictions as congress may be pleased to prescribe for the purpose of conveying to the U. S. the schooner Hope, of Salem, which the petitioners say had arrived at Sierra Leone in the month of October last, laden with a valuable cargo, consisting of gold dust, ivory, gums and bills of exchange. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

A report was received from the secretary of the treasury, favorable to the petition of Timothy Wellman, and referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. *J. Montgomery* observed that to capts. Lewis and Clark, who had explored the western country, a compensation had been made, he held in his hand a similar resolution for remunerating captain Pike for the important services he had rendered on an almost similar expedition, which he proposed as follows:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire what compensation ought to be made to captain Pike and his companions for their services in exploring the Mississippi river, and in their late expedition to the sources of the Osage, Arkansa, and La Plate rivers, together with their tour through New Spain; and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. *Marion* objected to the phraseology of the resolution, as sanctioning a general principle to which he was not prepared to assent. The resolution did not go to enquire if any compensation but what compensation should be given thus taking for granted that some remuneration should be made. Mr. M. wished it to be so modified as te enquire "if any, and if any what" compensation should be granted.

Mr. *Montgomery* acceding to this alteration the resolution was adopted.

Messrs. J. Montgomery, D. Montgomery Rowan, L. J. Alston and Humphries form the committee.

Mr. *Boyle* from the committee on public lands, reported a bill to direct the mode of surveying land in the Orleans territory, and for granting rights of pre-emption in certain cases, which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

On motion of Mr. *Newton*,

The House took up for consideration the unfinished business of Saturday last on the bill amendatory of the embargo law.

The motion for re-commitment under consideration.

A considerable and warm debate ensued, in the course of which, the chairman of the committee of commerce and manufactures assented to the re-commitment and none opposed it. The debate consisted almost altogether in replies to Mr. Gardeniers observations of Saturday last. After a discussion of two hours the bill was re-committed without a division.

[Debate as soon as possible.]

On motion of Mr. *M. Clay*, the house went into a committee of the whole on the bill for classing the militia of the U. S. The motion for striking out the first section being yet under consideration Messrs. Rowan and Livermore supported, and Mr. Nicholas opposed the motion for striking out the first section—when the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. Rowan said, he had been absent when a resolution was this morning adopted for enquiring if any and what compensation should be rendered to captain Pike for his services on an expedition into the western country. It was in his power to give some information on the subject. He had some time ago received a letter from Orleans that a Mr. Joseph Ballenger, a friend of Mr. Burr, had returned from an expedition with captain Pike and was incensed at Wilkinson for blowing up the expedition, as he had engaged two or three nations of Indians to join col. Burr. I have, said Mr R. since that spoken to col. Ballenger, a brother of this person, who informed me that his brother had been sent by Wilkinson for the purpose of promoting the project. Col. Ballenger is a man of truth and entitled to credit. The Mr. Ballenger, the brother to the gentleman just mentioned, is in Kentucky and his evidence could be had. If this is the case, and Mr. Pike is privy to this confederacy, he ought not to receive compensation. In obedience to my duty and from no other motive I have given this information to the house, which the speaker may communicate to the committee or take such other order as he pleases.

The *Speaker* said the gentleman might communicate it to the committee appointed if he thought proper; or it could be reduced to writing and referred to the committee.

Mr. *J. Montgomery* said that from his own knowledge he could state that capt. Pike's expedition was for a very different purpose. It was commenced, continued and concluded under the orders of the government, and the report of the expedition was made to the secretary of war.

Mr. *Rowan* begged it to be understood that he knew capt. Pike, respected him, & would not wish unnecessarily to wound his feelings. He was willing to discard any idea he might have formed upon proper information to refute it. He had no desire to appear before a committee as an informer or prosecutor.

Mr. *W. Alston* said it would be recollected that he was chairman of the committee appointed to enquire what compensation should be made to captains Lewis and Clarke. On the investigation of this subject, he was told it might be necessary to make a certain appropriation to explore certain waters, and was told that captain Pike was then engaged in it under the orders of the government.

The House now adjourned.

Tuesday, February 23.

Mr. *Culpeper*, a member from North-Carolina, appeared and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. *Van Rensselaer*,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed for the purpose of enquiring into the expediency of continuing the act for extending jurisdiction in certain cases to state courts; and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. *Dawson* called up the resolution which he submitted a few days ago for the appointment of a joint committee to enquire into what business is necessary to be done previous to adjournment.

Mr. *Rowan* wished for some information on this subject; without which he thought the resolution at present improper. The great business for which they had been called together, had not yet engaged their attention in the way which was expected. He presumed that gentlemen expected that there would be some disclosures, which must occupy the attention of the nation, and he doubted whether it would be proper before these were made to intimate a design shortly to adjourn. He was unwilling that an impression should be made on our enemies, or the foreigners in this country, that the house even thought of an adjournment before these measures were discussed. The gentleman who proposed the resolution however might be possessed of information which would remove his scruples.

Mr. *Livermore* understood the object of the resolution to be to ascertain precisely what the gentleman from Kentucky was desirous to know—information on the state of affairs.

Mr. *Smilie* would only ask before the question was taken on the appointment of a committee, what that committee could do. Is any man within this house, said he, possessed of the necessary information to enable him to say when we should adjourn? Our adjournment should depend on contingent circumstances; for my own part I wish to know how things are; and till I do, I never shall consent that the resolution shall be adopted. If we do adjourn in the situation in which we now are, we cannot account to our constituents, for our conduct. If a committee be appointed, except they procure information they can do nothing; and I think gentlemen concerned in diplomatic business will not disclose its progress till something with certainty will be known.

Mr. *Rowan* wished it to be understood that he was anxious to adjourn and depart hence—but he did not wish that this order should go abroad, that they thought of adjournment till measures assumed one shape or other. Business belonging to our interior regulations, they were all acquainted with and could act upon without further information. They had met here for a specific purpose, and till the negociation should terminate one way or the other he did not wish to adjourn.

Mr *Dawson* was sorry that his object in offering the resolution was so little understood. Far, very far was it from him to wish Congress to adjourn till they had done that business which the public interest demanded and their duty required. This was not his intention. It was in order to bring these matters before the house that he now offered the resolution. It was painful for him to repeat that Congress had been in session between 4 and 5 months, during which time they had been discussing mere projects, removal of the seat of government, and in matters of a local and personal nature. It was now time that they should proceed to the adoption of those measures which the protection of the country required. He begged the house to cast their eyes for a moment to the occurrences on the other side of the water. Look at Copenhagen; examine the decrees of the British government, and the more recent one of the French government; and look at the hostile measures in the territories adjoining. It is time that the public attention should be called to public measures. There were several bills for that purpose before the house. It was his wish to bring these matters forward and did to waste the time of the house for days, weeks and months on local and personal matters. It was in order to attend to the state of the nation and to enquire what was necessary to be done that this resolution was proposed, and not from a wish to adjourn before the house had accomplished the purpose for which they had met.

After some farther discussion, a motion having been made by Mr. Rhea (T.) without effect that it lie on the table the question was taken on the resolution an negatived,—55 to 50.

On motion of Mr. *M. Clay*,

The house went into a committee of the whole.

Mr. HELMS in the chair,

On the bill for the classification of the militia, and the motion to strike out the first section (virtually to negative the bill) being yet under consideration, Mr. Quincy supported the motion, and Messrs. Eppes and Lyon opposed it; when the question was at length taken on the motion to strike out the first section of the bill and carried 55 to 49.

The committee immediately rose & reported the bill as amended.

A motion being made to consider the report,

Mr. *M. Clay* was desirous if gentlemen would permit it, that the report should lie on the table for consideration, as thirty or forty members were absent and he wished to have the question decided in a full house.

The question being taken on now considering the report was negatived, 54 to 51. So that it lies on the table of course and may at any time be called up.

On motion of Mr. *G. W. Campbell*,

The house went into a committee of the whole,

Mr. PITKEN in the chair;

On the bill making appropriation for the support of the military establishment of the U. S. for the year 1808. Which being gone throgh, the committee rose reported the bill which was ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

The bill amendatory of the non importation law was returned from the Senate with two or three verbal amendments which were concurred in.

A motion made by Mr. Cook to take up the bill for extinguishing debts due to the U. S. was negatived—44 to 40.

On motion of Mr. *Newton*,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for the extension of credit on revenue bonds.

Mr. *Newton* having explained the object of the bill, and the bill being gone through without fur debate, the committee rose & reported it, and it was ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

After refusing to go into a committee o the whole on the bill concerning contracts he house adjourned—ayes 64

From the National Intelligencer of Wednesday.

COURT OF INQUIRY

IN THE CASE OF

GENERAL WILKINSON.

The following proceedings of the MILITARY COURT OF ENQUIRY in the case of general WILKINSON have been communicated for insertion in the National Intelligencer.

The court being formed on the 26th inst at the particular request of general Wilkinson for the purpose of perpetuating testimony.—He presented himself and addressed that body.

GENTLEMEN,

I BEG leave to premise a few remarks before I proceed to call a witness.

Nothing could be so acceptable to me as to be confronted by my accusers, who have artfully and wickedly hung me up to the world for offences, which cannot but affect the feelings of a man of honor dearer than life; and wherefore am I refused this rightful indulgence? Is it because my enemies, conscious of the falsity of their accusations, content themselves "spargere in vulgum voces ambiguas," and prefer to trust the result to the jealousies of a free people, excited by the machinations of the friends and partisans of that conspiracy which I have defeated? Or is it because the eye of the injured man is insupportable to the sight of the base injurer?

Whatever may be the cause, it will not be denied, that the case is a hard one. It is indeed peculiarly so; and every person will admit, that to be criminated without an opportunity of defence, and to be condemned without a hearing, is a sad recompence for services acknowledged, and a poor encouragement to future sufferings and sacrifices in the public cause.

Thus circumstanced, and denied the opportunity to meet the testimony which may be opposed to me, I hope the peculiarity of my situation may be my excuse for defying my enemies, and daring them to a candid investigation. If then Mr. Clark will come before this court and answer interrogatories, I will not only defend myself against his foul imputations, but if the testimony which has been recently offered to me, be not greatly deceptive, I will convict him of forgery, perjury, and a co-operation with Aaron Burr in his treasonable designs, and if his right worthy patron, the very gallant and honorable John Randolph, will step from the floor of privilege, and utter what has been ascribed to him in the public prints, I will institute an action of slander, and will give him an opportunity in a court of civil [illegible] and satiate his [illegible] spirit, of which [illegible] ing homage to the most atrocious, wanton, and murderous calumnies which ever found place on record.

It is apparent from the mode of attack, that my accusers had relied much on the audacity of the assault, and the hateful nature of the charges alledged, supported by the mock solemnity of *a voluntary ex parte affidavit*. They expected from the time —the place—be manner, and the circumstances of the accusation, to excite a torrent of indignation, which might prostrate reason and justice before prejudice and passion, and in a moment of popular phrenzy, sweep me from the lists of honor to the occlusion of all further enquiry.—Then indeed Mr. Randolph might with malignant delight have exclaimed "my end is completely answered" by the destruction of the man who dishonored me. The attempt was worthy its authors—worthy the cause it was destined to abet. It deserves all the merit which is due to desperation, and will meet the ample reward of full handed infamy. For I do still live—live in honor, and can assure you, gentlemen, I have fortunately saved from the casualties incident to an erratic life and the wreck of time, the means of my complete vindication, which shall be submitted to you, so soon as the testimony to support the accusation is brought forward.

In the mean time to invalidate, discredit and destroy the effect of whatever has been or may be said or sworn by Daniel Clark to my prejudice, I pray that his exparte voluntary affidavit submitted to the house of Delegates may be received by this court at its full estimate, and that I may be permitted to rebut it with such testimony as may now be had, and which if not perpetuated at this time, may by further delay be lost to me for ever.

I therefore request that lt. Spence of the navy and lt. Murray of the army may be sworn.

The court then proceeded to take the testimony lt. Spence of the navy, lt. Murray of the army and Thos. H. Williams sec'ry of the Miss. Ter.

The rules of the court having prohibited the publication of the testimony as it occurs, we can barely state from a bye-stander of good authority, that lt. Spence acknowledged he had embarked at Philadelphia with Madame D'Auvergne, Bollman and Alexander with the privity of Burr——that he bore a letter of recommendation from Burr to Daniel Clark, dined with Clarke in company with Bollman, that he bore letters from Bollman and Madame D'Auvergne (Miss Norah Haskell) to Burr whom he expected to find at Nashville, Ten. but did not meet him until he got to Lexington, Ken.—that Dan. Clark gave him a letter of introduction to a gentleman on his route but that he did not deliver it.

Lt. Murrays testimony was we learn, of great importance. He declared, that on being urged to attack Baton Rouge, he, after resisting the proposition made by judge Workman, and Lewis Kerr, applied to his friend Mr. Clark, then in New Orleans who advised him to attack and take the place by all means, adding that he "was going to congress and would do him (M.) all the good there he could," that he would "inform the government it would require a large force to retake the place—and that before government could send down troops for the purpose, he (M.) would find himself in a situation to do as he pleased."

This happened in April or May, 1805.

Mr. Williams was called to prove that Daniel Clark and D. Wadsworth were appointed on the part of the American commissioners, Claiborne and Wilkinson, to receive the Spanish archives at the surrender of the province of Louisiana which Mr Williams did most amply and satisfactorily, stating the reasons why Mr. Clark was appointed.

The Military court have adjourned to the 14th of March, subject to the call of the president in the mean time.

☞ The Proprietor of the *Alexandria Daily Advertiser*, will dispose of the Establishment on moderate terms—there are now nearly six hundred Subscribers and the List encreasing.—To a Perfon of Induftry and Talents for conducting a Newspaper, this would be a desirable Situation. Circumstances beyond his Controul render it necessary to make Sale, it will therefore be sold a great Bargain if application be made foon.

The following article from the London Courier, is given without comment.

"The partisans of America assert that it is the interest of this country to remain at peace with us—the interest is mutual, or rather we should be justified in maintaining that it was more the interest of America than of Great-Britain. But America acts and has long acted towards us as if she thought she behaved with great condescension and favor to us in not taking part against us, as if she thought the advantages of peace were all on our side, and as if in not going to war she consulted a principle of generosity towards us rather than a principle of inclination. Hence she has never failed to manifest discontent, to make complaints, to urge demands which she has conceived we would not refuse, because we would not relinquish the benefits we derived from being at peace with her—hence her continual encroachment and attempts to get concessions from us. It is remarkable that the cry against all the late administrations has been, that they manifested too great a disposition to make concession to America—it was a charge brought against the administration of Mr. Pitt—it was a charge which was very generally brought against the late administration—it was a charge which, in the affair of admiral Berkeley and in the proclamation against searching neutral ships of war, has even been brought against the present ministers. Whether these charges were past to the extent to which they are urged, we shall not now enquire, but they proved, at least, that there was no disposition on the part of any administration to behave with harshness or injustice towards America. In proportion however, as she discovered a yielding and conciliating disposition on our part, did her avarice and desires increase—acquiescence in one demand created only fresh demands, and the more moderation we evinced, the more did it fail to produce a corresponding disposition on her part. We have now the proof and demonstration before us, that *America is not to be conciliated by concession.* The period of concession is past—she has mistaken our moderation for meanness—she has imputed forbearance to fear—it is high time we should convince her of her error.

A more disingenuous speech than that of Mr. Jefferson's—a speech more unworthy of a statesman—more resembling that of a leader of a party than of the head of a government—more liable to the charge of partiality, of wilful concealment of facts, it were difficult to conceive. We know well enough that Mr. Jefferson has always had a strong attachment to the French, an attachment which all the horrors of the revolution have not impaired; but we never could have supposed that in a grave and solemn exposition of the situation of his country to his own legislature, he would have presumed to have characterised the conduct of France, which has been in the highest degree hostile and haughty to America, as perfectly amicable and friendly, while he presented our conduct and our orders in council, which France has obliged us to adopt, in the most black and warlike point of view.

The period for electing a president of the United States approaches—he may wish to propitiate the democratic party in America, and to prevail upon them to re-elect him to the presidential chair. He may also have directed all his indignation against this country, and kept entirely out of view the conduct of France, from a belief that France may at last oblige us to surrender part of our maritime rights. But has this sapient president no apprehensions that the experiment might be fatal to the interests and independence of his own country, and that should France finally prevail over England, the liberty of America would not long survive? There is another circumstance of which we should suppose Mr. Jefferson cannot be ignorant; that a war with this country must be a war without hope; not only without hope, but with certain destruction to the American commerce? But "perish commerce!" is perhaps the motto of the American president, as of certain wiseacres on this side of the water. During his residence in France, he became enamored of the doctrines of the œconomists and Turgotists and he wishes, probably, to try the experiment of a nation relinquishing foreign commerce, living upon the produce of its own territories, and confining itself chiefly to the pursuits of agriculture. If such be his wishes, we now not that he could have found out a more likely means of realizing them than by going to war with this country.

War with this country, it is scarcely possible to conceive he is not desirous of provoking, by the concealment of every fact which might dispose congress or the people of America to adopt amicable or pacific measures—it is utterly improbable that he could have been ignorant, when congress met, of the disposition and feelings of his majesty's ministers, with respect to the affair of the Chesapeake. It was known in this country about the 26th of July—on the 27th of July the subject was alluded to in both houses of parliament. To a question from Mr. Whitbread in the house of commons, Mr. Perceval, the chancellor of the exchequer, replied, that "all he could say was, that if, upon receiving the necessary information, it should appear that there was any thing improper or unjustifiable in the conduct of the officers concerned, there certainly would be *every wish, on the part of his majesty's ministers, to make the fullest reparation* the nature of the case would admit of." Mr. Whitbread immediately said "that he was glad he had asked the information, because the answer he had received from the hon. gentleman afforded him the greatest consolation."

This declaration of his majesty's ministers must have reached America long before October—indeed we have seen it ourselves in the American papers. We have every reason to believe also that government did transmit a distinct disavowal of the affair; and we are confident too that Mr. Jefferson was informed of the fact that our government did not claim the right of searching neutral ships of war.

But what was the conduct of Mr. Jefferson? In the first heat and fury of the populace, he publishes a proclamation in which he aggravates the popular indignation by the following expressions—"That no circumstances might be wanting to mark its character (the affair of the Chesapeake) it had been *previously ascertained* that the seamen demanded were native citizens of the U.S." This assertion he made use of without having instituted the necessary enquiries, because it was proved afterwards on the trial of the seamen that they were British subjects;* and this Mr Jefferson tacitly admits, by abandoning the ground he had taken in his proclamation, and speaking of the men simply as part of the crew of the Chesapeake—This hasty and eager adoption of every thing calculated to rouse the American public against this country, is a sufficient proof of Mr. Jeffersons temper and inclination towards us.

How different is his disposition and language towards France!—All the vexations, the insults and the injustice practised by her towards the trade of America he keeps entirely out of sight—he acts as counsel for France against England, and the head of the government bound by the solemn duties of his office to make a clear, explicit and *impartial* exposition to his country, describes the relative situation of America and France, of France who to his knowledge had captured American ships, and declared that America should not carry on any trade with G. Britain, in the following terms:—"With the other nations of Enrope (meaning to include France) our *harmony* has been *uninterrupted* and *commerce* and *friendly* intercourse have been maintained on *their usual* footing." ! ! !

After the facts we have thus produced, and the comments we have submitted upon them is there a man in this country who will feel any difficulty in forming this opinion and coming to this conclusion—*that no solid peace can be expected to exist between G. Britain and the U. S. of America so long as Mr. Jefferson continues at the head of the American government?*"

* The London Editor has fallen into a common error, on that side of the water. The fact is, *Ware* and *Strachan* were native Americans, *Martin* was born on the coast of South America, and *Rufford* was an Englishman.

Ed. Nor. Ld.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

NEW-YORK, *Feb.* 22.

Latest London News.

The ship Romp, one of the fastest sailing vessels belonging to this port, arrived on Saturday evening from London, in 31 days from Land's-End. She left London on the morning of the 7th of January; and captain Chew, to other favors of a similar nature, has added that of furnishing the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with a complete file of London papers to the evening of the 6th, and Lloyd's Lists of the same date.

Captain Chew is the bearer of dispatches from Mr. Pinckney to the secretary of state. He informs us, and our Lloyd's Lists give ample proof of the fact, that the British cruizers carry into rigid execution the decree of their government against neutrals trading to France and her dependencies.

The news of the embargo in this country must, captain C. thinks, have reached England about the 20th of January; the Lady Arabella packet, from this port, having been spoken on the 14th, in lat. 48, long. 18, 30, within six days sail of Falmouth.

We have copied, from the papers in our possession, the most interesting articles they contain; with the exception of the king of England's counter-declaration to the Manifesto of the emperor of Russia, which is excluded only from its great length, and will be given to-morrow.

The Subscriber

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he continues to carry on as usual, at his house on Royal-street near the market the business of a White-Smith, Lock-Smith, Cutler, Bellhanger, Elastic Trussmaker, Gun & Pistol Barrel, Browning, Blueing & Polishing in the neatest manner.

All orders thankfully received and carefully attended to. All kinds of house work in the Smith line done in the neatest manner at the shortest notice, by

Caleb Hefley.

Nov. 28. S3m

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

C. Thompson, Portrait Painter,

requests the ladies and gentlemen who would honor him with their visits, to call on Saturday's, which he will wholly devote for their better accommodation.

February 25. d

Ten sail of American vessels have been taken into Algesiras by the Spaniards, for attempting to enter Gibraltar. Several American vessels have been condemned at Gibraltar for going and coming to ports up the Mediterranean.

We were last evening favored with Antigua papers to Jan. 19—a paper of that date contains the embargo act. Admiral Cochrane was going off Martinique, from information that 4 French men of war had arrived there. Two frigates had gone to St. Domingo, in pursuit of two French frigates from Martinique. (*Boston Pal. Feb.* 21.

Letters from England by the Romp, seem to despair of any accommodation taking place with America. So strong was this impression, that the Romp has come out without a single passenger, or packet of goods; and the American vessels generally in England, were preparing to sail in ballast.

Bonaparte's decree issued at Milan, was received in England, and is animadverted upon in terms of warm indignation and bitter invective.

On Saturday, December 29. appeared in the London Gazette, a declaration from the King of Great Britain, in reply to that of the Emperor of Russia; to which is annexed an order of council, authorising the capture of all ships, vessels and goods belonging to the Emperor of all the Russias. These documents shall be given at length hereafter.

The proceedings in our congress, down to the 1st of December, were received in England, copious extracts from them appear in the London papers, accompanied, in many instances, by remarks of an irritating and insulting nature. Of Mr. Randolph's speech on the augmentation of the navy the Courier says:

"We have given the substance of Mr. Randolph's speech in the senate, in which he declares, that congress ought to have been immediately convened after the affair of the Chesapeake, and the American minister recalled after redress had been demanded; that, if redress had been refused, America should have invaded Canada and Nova Scotia, and made a descent upon Jamaica!! Poor Mr. Randolph, in the warmth of his indignation, and in the flights of his fancy, forgets that the whole navy of the U. S. could not resist for half an hour two British 50 gun ships—and yet he would invade Jamaica! ! !"

The extract of the decree of the French emperor published in our last, though it furnishes another instance of the violence of its author, excites little or no sensation. Accustomed to his violence, injustice and tyranny, neutral and independent nations receive his edicts, as the commands of a master. Miserable and degraded state of the world! The honor the patriotism, and the courage that once animated men are gone, but not, we hope, forever. They are in full vigor in America when called into action.

America is not named in this decree, but it is against her, and her only that it is directed.

We consider this decree as coming to a point, that is, that we shall declare for or against France. It has never been our wish that America should be a party in this dreadful conflict, and all that we have said upon this subject will justify our declaration. But this edict leaves America no choice. If a British ship of war boards an American merchant ship, she is declared prize to a French cruizer. If this mighty emperor with all his power cannot or dare not, encounter the British on the ocean, how are defenceless Americans to resist? Besides—the right of belligerents to board and examine neutrals, is co eval with war. We must not pay duties in an English port. If we pay duties in an English port our vessels are forfeited. In the name of all that is just and reasonable, how can we enter a British port or possession without being subjected to the payment of duties? Do not British ships pay duties in our ports?

Then it seems, we should not even *steer* a course that might lead to England or any of her possessions—Would that this mighty emperor would tell us how we are to *steer* if bound to one of his own ports or islands; for as to a greater part of the voyage, the course to the one, is the course to the other. "The British islands are in a state of blockade by sea and land!" So says Bonaparte—The mind of man can be prepared for almost any thing by a previous disposition. If Bonaparte was to issue an edict, declaring that any ship whose papers or documents were in the English language, was for that reason forfeited—there would be no astonishment. A celebrated author tells, that the jealous and high spirited Romans were so degraded and humbled, that when *Caligula* declared "his horse for consul" it excited no sensation and was very patiently submitted to—But Romans were then in their degeneracy—Americans are in their vigor, and we trust and believe that they will not prostrate themselves at the feet of a tyrant.

(*Norfolk Ledger.*)

THE COMMISSIONERS

Appointed under the act of the Congress of the United States, "Authorising the erection of a BRIDGE over the river Potomac, within the district of Columbia," to receive subscriptions for erecting the same, hereby give notice that the BOOKS of SUBSCRIPTION will be opened at *Stelle's Hotel* in the city of Washington, on the first *Monday* in *April* next, at 12 o'clock at noon, and continue open until 3 P. M.

Robert Brent,
Daniel Carroll,
of Duddington,
Thomas Monroe,
James D. Barry,
Frederick May,
Samuel H. Smith,
Jonah Thompson,
Jonathan Swift,
Thomas Vowell,
Cuthbert Powell,
Elisha Janney,
Charles Alexander.

The act of Congress authorises the Subscription of *Two Thousand Shares*, and requires the payment of Ten Dollars on each share at the time of subscription. The residue to be paid in instalments of Ten dollars at such times as the company shall fix.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

The Subfcriber has for Sale, opposite the market house,

A QUANTITY OF
FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

John Bogan.

Feb. 26. 3t.

☞ *One Cent REWARD.*

Absconded from the service of my Family about two weeks since,

An apprentice girl fifteen years of age by name of KITTY LUCAS;

ALL persons are forewarned from harbouring her at their peril. If she can be found in this city an additional reward will be given but no charges paid.

Philip Wanton.

Feb. 26. 3t*

FOR SALE.

Spanish HIDES,
White and brown clayed SUGARS in bags,
Muscavado SUGARS in hhds. & bls.
Green COFFEE in bags,
Madeira WINE,
London particular market do. in pi half pipes and qr. casks.
Catalonia do in qr. casks
Castile SOAP in boxes,
Best Spanish SEGARS,
A few tons of LOGWOOD.

Nath. Wattles, & Co

Feb. 26. 1aw3m.

FIFTY HOGSHEADS
Choice Jamaica Spirits,
FOR SALE BY
Catlett and Fisk.

January 11. d

☞ Attention.

THE Privates of the Volunteer Rifle Corps of Alexandria, are requested to meet at Mr. Hucorn's tavern, on Saturday evening next, precisely at 7 o'clock, to receive a communication of much importance.

A. Lindo,
J. Smith,
P. McCutchon. } *Committee.*

February 25. 3t

N. B. They will please to come prepared to pay a small sum expended by the committee.

Lemmons by the box,
Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,
And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,
Mould Candles in small boxes, of superior quality,
Window Glass in boxes,
For Sale, by

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

January 30. eotf

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's* Patent Family Medicine Store, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaister.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18. o8

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, *advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good.* A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I *had taken one half of it.* I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia

Mrs. H. Lee,

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords *immediate relief*, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By *once using* Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly *innocent*, warranted not to contain a particle of *mercury* or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the *mild* yet *powerful* qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance, expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common place remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and will gradually destroy all tendency to diseased in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS OF DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton-

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tisset's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

Landing and for Sale,

From the brig Favorite, capt. John Stacey

4 bales Russia SHEETINGS
3 do. RAVENS DUCK
12 do. ALMONDS
2 hhds. COFFEE
50 bls. new RUM

John G. Ladd.

Also from brig Ruth, capt. Tobey,

24 bls. and 2 hhds. RUM
Linseed, Spermaceti and Tanners' OIL
SOAL LEATHER, CODFISH in boxes
SALMON in barrels
A quantity of SHOES, &c.

FOR SALE AS ABOVE.

A RUNAWAY.

ON the 3d instant, immediately after having struck several times his overseer ran away from Notley-Hall farm, opposite Alexandria, a negro fellow called LILLY, between 21 and 22 years of age: he is well made, stout and strong: his skin very black, eyes small, nose flat, mouth large, lips extremely thick, countenance bad, and his voice weak and boyish; is also slow and surly in answering questions; had on when he went off a blue roundabout jacket, patched in different parts, with pantaloons of country cloth and a blue great coat. Any person who will secure said negro, so that his owner may get him again, shall be adequately rewarded by making application to the subscriber, manager on the above mentioned farm.

John Allison.

February 5

FOR SALE,

Or to be RENTED for one or more years;

THE whole of the REAL ESTATE belonging to *Pressley Carr Lane*, lying in and adjacent to the town of Centreville, in Fairfax county.

This property consists of the well known TAVERN now occupied by Mr. *Adam Mitchell.*

The STORE HOUSE now in the occupancy of Mr. *Daniel Harrington*—and from eight hundred to a thousand acres of good FARMING LAND, at present in the possession of Mr. *Carr W. Lane*, and Mr. *Walter Locker*, which will be disposed of in separate tracts or entire.

It is presumed that any person disposed to buy or rent any of the above property will first view the same and judge for themselves—a further description is therefore unnecessary

☞ *Mr. Lane would take a small proportion in Negroes.*

Harrison Fitzhugh.

Fairfax County Oct. 23. law

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS,

ALEXANDRIA;

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

WINES.
- MADEIRA
- Port
- Sherry
- Lisbon
- Malaga
- Teneriffe &
- Corsica

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

TEAS *of good quality*
- Gunpowder
- Imperial
- Hyson
- Young Hyson
- Hyson-Skin and
- Souchong

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble scaled; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,

TEAS, particularly selected for family use.
- Gunpowder,
- Imperial,
- Hyson,
- Young Hyson,
- Hyson-Skin, and
- Souchong

Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality,

WINES.
- Madeira,
- Busellos,
- Sherry,
- Lisbon,
- Teneriffe,
- Malaga, and
- Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.
Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.
London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN
(For the Proprietor.)

VOL. VIII.

Sales at
On every Tue
WILL
At the Vendue Sto
Wate
A Variety of Dry
Particulars of whic
the bills of the day
which are on limit
which are establish
viewed and purchase
and prices.

P. G.

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Sept. 9.

HEMP F

I HAVE on hand,
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to sell for cash, or on
Br

December 30.

PRO
CUT AND
A
PROFILE
DONE IN GOLD
NEXT door to M
King-Street, ne
Queen Tavern.

January 13.

TEN
Choice Cogn
8 hhds. West-Ind
10 qr. casks L. P.
16 casks Rice,
195 Shares Marine I
For Sale by
Ca

November 19.

RAILS
The Subscrib
chase about two thou
RAILS, to be delivered
iron.

Jan. 15.

TO R
and possession given on
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The three sto
on the corner of King
now occupied by Mr.
terms apply to Col. Ge
next door, or to the sub
N

City of Washington,

JAMES SA
Offers, or sa
25 hogsheads Mu
70 bags green Coff
15 hogsheads well
5 pipes Cogniac B
12 quarter casks Sh
12 bales Tennessee
And as
A general assortment
Spirituous Liquors, Te

BRYAN H
HAS FOR S
10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Li
12 do. particular T
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cogna
5 do. 4th proof Ho
5 hhds. 3d proof A
do. first quality
do. green coppe
3 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
30 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
10 chests young hy
10 do hyson skin
5 do. imperial
500 bags green coffe
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ging
30 do. raisins
4000 lbs. bacon, well
3 kegs salt petre
A quantity of fine and
At all times he has the
mily use on hand—wit
articles—all of which h
former terms.